

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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OF THE COMMON PEOPLE

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CAPT. ARCHIE ROOSEVELT



Capt. Archie Roosevelt, son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who has arrived in the United States from France, where he was wounded during the capture of Cantigny by American troops.

Warns Against Strikes.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English militant suffrage leader, has been made one of the speakers of the labor department, division of information. It has been announced at Washington. In a recent talk in Boston she warned employers and those they employ against strikes, declaring that discord of this kind will help Germany. "You cannot afford to have a single dispute or discussion," she said; "you cannot afford to weaken the home front by one man or woman."

Denies Lack of Patriotism.

Denial that his organization was attempting to cause labor unrest in shipyards or to hamper government war work was made by J. E. McClory, president International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. The denial followed a protest filed with the national war labor board, signed by Walter Drew for the National Erectors' association, declaring McClory's organization was attempting to organize ship workers into "closed shops."

To Fill Railroad Posts With Women.

Thousands of women will be drawn into railroad employment the next few months to take the places of men entering the army and going to other industries. The railroad administration plans to employ women extensively as clerks, as expert accountants, ticket sellers, station agents, crossing watchmen, car cleaners and track laborers.

Work on Funeral Days Swells Output.

To prevent tonnage loss, coalmines in anthracite coal fields hereafter will not stop work on the funeral day of an employee who has been killed. Instead, a committee of six will attend the ceremony. Wages of these representatives will be paid, and \$150 in addition to compensation allowed by law given to heirs by the company.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

To Combat the White Plague.

The mortality from tuberculosis during the last ten years in British Columbia has increased 100 per cent and the government intends taking active steps of a remedial nature to combat the white plague inroads on public health.

Labor London Conference.

It is understood that in addition to the American delegates to the labor conference at London the representatives of France, Belgium, Italy, Siberia, Greece, Portugal and Russia, who were invited to the conference last June, again will be requested to attend.

Want Women in Parliament.

The labor party has issued a call for a convention of women of Great Britain to be held October 16. The convention will consider the political and civil rights of women and is expected to demand right of membership in the house of commons for them.

Minimum Wage Ignored.

The New York legislature turned down a proposal to investigate minimum wages for women and children in that state.

Vancouver (B. C.) electrical workers and telephone girls employed by the local telephone company have secured a union shop contract and wage increase.

Two hundred men in the Belfast (Ireland) gas works went on strike in protest against refusal of payment of bonus arrears claimed by them.

HUNS FLEE FROM QUEANT BARRIER; LENS CAPTURED

Four-Mile Advance by British on 20-Mile Line Smashes the Foe.

HAIG'S MEN TAKE TOWNS

Germans Fail to React Heavily as English Take Villages in Wotan Defense—Artillery Actions Reported on Somme River.

London, Sept. 4.—On a front of virtually 50 miles, from just below Ypres to a point near Peronne on the Somme, the German armies are in retreat. The determined German resistance at the cross roads north of Villers-lez-Cagnicourt was overcome by the British and Haig's men are now showing forward in the direction of Cambrai. A strong British force is driving forward on the northern reaches of the Hindenburg line. The British are well inside the Drocourt-Queant line.

London, Sept. 4.—The British have captured the city of Lens. The town of Queant also has been taken. Lens was evacuated by the Germans, the British moving in.

More than 10,000 prisoners were taken by the British Monday. Additional prisoners were taken Tuesday. The British also hold Doignies, Veu and Bertincourt and Rocquigny, representing an advance to a maximum depth of four miles on a twenty-mile front.

Situation Interesting. Contrary to expectations, the enemy has not reacted heavily with a view to the recapture of the Queant-Drocourt line, but has left the British in undisturbed possession of it.

The British found Doignies and Veu unoccupied.

The situation in the southern part of the battlefield is said to be extremely interesting, but nothing more can be said for the moment.

Other Towns Taken.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 4.—In heavy fighting beyond the Drocourt-Queant line the British are reported to have made further progress on a front of 13,000 yards.

The villages of Sandemont and Re-court, one and one-half miles from Dury, captured Monday, are reported taken.

The village of Etain, two miles north of Dury, fell late Monday at about the same time the British farther southwest were capturing Villers-lez-Cagnicourt. These captures were effected after most bitter fighting.

Disaster to German Plans.

The sensational breaking of the famous Drocourt-Queant switch line after a series of important allied advances with great captures of men and material has made an immense impression here. While too great confidence that the success can be maintained is deprecated and while the expectation is general that the enemy will make the most desperate efforts to recover the position, the blow is regarded as one of the worst disasters inflicted upon the Germans during the whole war and one which must cause their high command the deepest anxiety.

The belief is general that the switch line is the main system of German defense, and that there is nothing equally strong behind it. Consequently its loss, if it becomes final, opens the widest possibilities.

Threaten Hun Pivot.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Artillery actions on the Somme front and farther south between the Oise and the Aisne are reported in the official statement issued at the war office.

Monday was another day of notable successes for the allies, results of the first importance being attained in the face of stiff resistance to both the British on the left of the line and to General Mangin's French troops on the right.

Constant movements toward the rear of the German lines on the Somme front in the regions of Ham and Guiscard are reported by the correspondent of Le Journal at British headquarters. Hospitals and dressing stations are being hastily cleared, while convoys are moving northeastward, harassed by entente airplanes.

The French military commentators write enthusiastically over the breach in the Hindenburg line made by the British between Drocourt and Queant.

"Astonishing as it may seem," says Henri Bidou in the Journal Des Debats, "the enemy was once more taken by surprise. Only by accepting this as a fact can one account for the great number of prisoners which indicate the importance of the forces engaged and the lack of the prolonged resistance which should have been the consequence of the presence of this important mass of effectives. Doubtless the German staff held the hope that the British after several days' hard fighting would be obliged to rest."

In the newspaper Oul, Colonel Fabry advances the view that the battle is being directed on the German side by the local commanders, who are being more and more left to their own resources by General Ludendorff. This, he argues, is a certain sign that confusion prevails.



NATIONS WILL NEED WORKERS

Unprecedented Demand for Man Power After the War Is Inevitable.

BAN ON EMIGRATION SURE

United States Bound to Be Greatly Affected by the Conditions and, as One Writer Urges, Preparations to Meet Them Should Be Begun Without Delay.

There is a persistent demand for man power in the war. There is almost certain to be an almost equally insistent demand for man power in industry after the war.

This is the opinion of a writer in the publication "100%," who deals with it in this prophetic fashion:

"The nation's greatest asset is its men. The manner in which the assets of the great European nations are now being destroyed is a cold-blooded fact that must eventually be reckoned with. When the war is ended the nations will find themselves handicapped not only by the loss of millions of workers carried off by bullets and disease, but also by other millions of men who, through loss of limb and productive power, will become burdens."

"These conditions at once indicate how great a scarcity of men there will be in the work of restoring European industry and the ravages of the war. It is evident, therefore, that the governments of Europe must conserve for themselves what remains of their labor power by putting a ban upon emigration of the able-bodied."

"While this great devastation of man power and destruction of industrial resources is being carried on in the warring countries, our own country is becoming richer as never before. Our wealth is increasing to almost unheard-of proportions. This greatly increased wealth must be profitably employed and about the only way in which it can be used is through the development of our tremendous natural resources. But our problem is, how are these great resources to be developed without an adequate labor supply? It is now a well-recognized fact that our American born are not willing to do the heavier classes of work. In our foundries, our steel mills, our coal mines and on our railroads will be found the worker of foreign birth. And now that our own country is sending its best manhood to the battle front, where hundreds of thousands may be killed and maimed, the man problem of the future comes before us with greater emphasis."

"Not only are we going to be called upon to secure workers from other countries to do the work that must be done in our future industrial development, but we shall be compelled to realize the necessity of properly caring for those who shall come to help us. It is going to mean that an entirely different attitude on our part will have to be applied and a greater consideration shown for those who are to do the work that we will not do."

"This is a side of our industrial future that demands our best thought and the degree to which it can be most satisfactorily dealt with will depend upon how well we have prepared."

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PRESIDENT FIXES PRICE OF WHEAT AT \$2.20 FOR '19

Possibility of Peace by Middle of 1920 Indicated by Wilson.

WILL NAME FARM BOARD

Disinterested Commission to Be Appointed Next Spring to See Whether Increased Cost of Farm Labor and Materials Would Justify Increase in Present Price.

Washington, Sept. 4.—By proclamation President Wilson set \$2.20 a bushel as the minimum price guaranteed by the government for the 1919 wheat crop. A disinterested commission, the president said, will be appointed next spring to see whether the increased cost of farm labor and supplies would justify an increase in the above price.

Possibility of peace before the middle of 1920 was indicated in a memorandum written by the president and accompanying the proclamation, as a factor in determination of the president to maintain the present price for the 1919 crop.

The President's Memorandum.

The president's memorandum says: "In issuing the government's guarantee of the same price for the 1919 wheat crop that was guaranteed for the 1918 crop, I wish it to be understood that in the spring of 1919 I will appoint a disinterested commission who will secure for me the facts by that time disclosed as to the increased cost of farm labor and supplies, using the three-year prewar average prices of wheat, of labor and of supply costs as a basis, and that from this information I shall determine whether there should be an increase in price above the present level, and, if so, what advance, in order to maintain for the farmer a good return."

Increase May Be Granted.

"Should it then appear that an increase is deserved over the present guarantee, however, it will be applied only to those who have by next harvest already marketed their 1918 wheat."

It is the desire and intention of all departments of the administration to give to the wheat grower a fair and stimulative return in order that the present acreage in wheat may be maintained.

"In giving a guaranteed price for wheat one year in advance (the only industry guaranteed by the government), there is involved a considerable national risk. If there should be peace or increased shipping available before the middle of 1920 Europe will naturally supply itself from the large stores of much cheaper wheat now in the southern hemisphere, and, therefore, the government is undertaking a risk which might, in such an event, result in a national loss of as much as \$500,000,000 through an unsalable surplus, or, in any event, in maintaining a high level of price to our own people for a long period subsequent to freedom in the world's markets."

Price at Markets.

The proclamation fixes as reasonable guaranteed prices for No. 1 northern spring wheat and its equivalents at the principal primary markets the following:

New York, \$2.39½; Philadelphia, \$2.39; Baltimore and Newport News, \$2.38½; Duluth, \$2.22½; Minneapolis, \$2.21½; Chicago, \$2.26; St. Louis, \$2.24; Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.18; New Orleans and Galveston, \$2.28; Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Astoria, San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$2.20; Salt Lake City, Great Falls, Pocatello and Spokane, \$3.

YANKS DEFEAT BEST OF HUNS NEAR JUVIGNY

American Runners Leap Body of German and Brave Shells With Messages.

DEFY STORM OF BULLETS

Sergeant Croshaw of Grand Rapids (Mich.) Spent Four Days and Nights in an Observation Post Directing U. S. Army Operations.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Continued advances by American troops north of the Aisne in spite of strong enemy resistance are reported by General Pershing in his communique announcing the capture of Terny-Sorny. The communique follows: "North of the Aisne our troops have continued to advance in spite of the strong resistance of the enemy, and have taken the village of Terny-Sorny. In the operations Monday in this region they captured 572 prisoners, two 105-caliber guns and 78 machine guns. North of the Vesle two local hostile attacks west of Fismes were repulsed with loss."

With the French Army in France, Sept. 4.—The French and Americans met around Juvigny the elite of the German army, Prussian grenadiers, storming battalion and hardy mounted infantrymen. They defeated them decisively, taking an enormous death toll from their ranks and sending a goodly number of captives to the rear. The correspondent saw a column of these prisoners filing back over the plateau to the west where white wood crosses over fresh graves marked the scene of other recent defeats. Some were young, but all were sturdy, and humiliation and depression showed in their faces, rather than the satisfaction exhibited by other prisoners over their final retreat from the inferno of war.

The Americans co-operated in the attack on Juvigny with the type of tanks which the French have named "chars d'assaut," or shock cars. These engines of war have been called "armored infantry." They have all the suppleness of troops afoot and they advance readily into the enemy's positions, dealing death with gretsome profusion from their quick firers and cannon. One of these cars, manned by a French lieutenant, killed 200 Germans before Juvigny. He had just abandoned a damaged tank to take the place of a wounded man in another. His pilot, whose orders were to stay by the disabled car, was unable to resist the enthusiasm of the troops charging past his abandoned post, and fell in with a platoon of Americans short of officers. The pilot showed them the route and fought with them all afternoon.

"It's good to see how those Americans fight," this boy said to the correspondent. "We are glad to fight with them. Together we will get the Germans."

Runners Brave Hun Fire.

With the American Army in France, Sept. 4.—After four days and nights passed in an observation post in the region of Juvigny Sergt. Ira Croshaw of Grand Rapids, Mich., has returned to division headquarters after having witnessed virtually all of the American daylight action since the attack on the plateau began last Wednesday morning.

The hill where the observation post is located commands a view of the country for miles around, the Germans having erected a shell-proof tower of concrete and steel rails with a room 6 feet thick and the sides 4 feet. In addition to a telephone Sergeant Croshaw had seven runners. The tower exit faced the German lines and the enemy machine gunners opened fire every time an individual was sighted, but none of the runners was lost.

Dead German in Doorway.

When Sergeant Croshaw reached the tower he found a dead German at the entrance, but before he could bury the body the shelling started. The first day the Americans crawled back and forth into the tower entrance over the body of the dead German, the Americans finally burying it beneath the entrance.

Sergeant Croshaw witnessed the Americans cross the veritable sea of barbed wire net work on Sunday afternoon, while the Americans were eastward bound. He saw his countrymen cross trench after trench by bounds until he wondered how infantrymen stood the rain of shells and machine-gun fire pouring upon the plateau.

Time and again advancing infantrymen were compelled to halt and cut or break down wire entanglements to get through. Men ahead were supplied with wire cutters to complete the job started by the artillery. Many trench-

CAPT. J. F. MORRIS



Capt. J. F. Morris, twenty-four years old, attached to the British mission in Washington, is one of the youngest flyers from allied countries flying in the United States. He has a record of four years of actual flying in the war, has accounted for 29 German planes, and in all his experience has been wounded but once. He has been giving exhibition flights in Washington.

GO ON IMPORTANT MISSION

American Labor Leaders Will Attend Session of British Trades Union Congress in September.

America's mission to the British Trades Union congress, which meets in London on September 17, will be headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. It will tour England, France and Italy, confer with local leaders and inspect labor conditions.

Mr. Gompers will be accompanied abroad by William J. Bowen, president of the International Bricklayers and Plasterers' union; John T. Frey, president of the International Amalgamated union; Edgar Wallace, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, and C. L. Paine, president of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

Mr. Gompers and his party will visit Italy early in September to discuss with representatives of labor of that country matters affecting labor policy and the war. The mission will return to London in time for the Trades Union congress and later will go to France. Mr. Gompers said that many questions vital to labor and the war in France and Italy would occupy a large part of the mission's attention. He said there would be no socialist representation, denying reports from London that the congress would be a joint labor and socialist affair.

CZECHS RECOGNIZED BY U. S.

Valiant Foes of Hun Accorded Status of Independent Nation by Wilson.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The United States has recognized the Czech-Slovak peoples as a co-belligerent nation in the war against Germany and Austria-Hungary and their national council as a de facto government clothed with due authority to direct the political and military affairs of their people.

Prof. T. G. Masaryk, president of the Czech-Slovak national council and commander-in-chief of the Czech-Slovak armies fighting in Russia, France and Italy, met Secretary Lansing at the state department and was formally notified of President Wilson's action.

CLERK KILLS HUN, TAKES 7

Former Kansas Store Employee Captures Two Officers After Winning Bayonet Duel.

Emporia, Kan., Sept. 4.—How Mike Dominguez, former clerk in a store at Neosho Rapids, Kan., killed a German after a ten-minute bayonet duel and finally brought in as prisoners two German officers and five privates, is told in a letter received from Dominguez by Frank Cassidy, his former employer. The story related by Dominguez is substantiated by his captain, who stated in a note that the former would be decorated for bravery. Dominguez is now in a hospital in France recovering from gas poisoning.

es crossed were so wide that the advancing soldiers were compelled to take them on a running jump or go down on one side and up the other.

Take Cover in Hun Trenches. While the advance was slow at times, Sergeant Croshaw explained, owing to the trenches and wires, the trenches assisted the Americans in keeping under cover.

On the east side of the Bethune-Sols-sons road, the Americans took a few prisoners Sunday.